

# THE AMERICAN

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## THE AMERICAN

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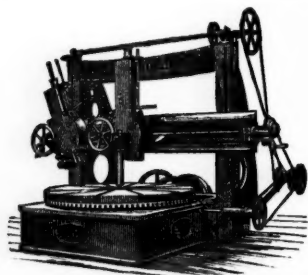
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# THE AMERICAN.

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1887.

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE place made vacant by the death of Justice Woods has many candidates, nearly all of them from the South. Some are put forward by their personal friends; others by the bars of States or cities; one at least by a Southern legislature. Mr. Garland declares that considerations of health forbid his being a candidate. Mr. Bayard's name is suggested, in the belief that he has given up all hope of the presidency, and would accept a seat on the supreme bench as the height of his ambition. If this be true, Mr. Bayard is a wiser man than we have thought him. Ex-Governor Hoadly refuses to allow the use of his name, on the ground that the place should go to a Southerner. Why it should we fail to see. The South has at present no sectional interests to be guarded by the possession of a part or the whole of the Supreme Bench. There is nothing in the nature of the office which suggests a sectional motive in choosing the man to fill it. And if this place, why not the presidency? The South has not had a president since General Taylor, with the exception of Mr. Johnson, who was an unhappy accident. Yet Mr. Hoadly's own party does not think of giving its nomination to a Southern man. With the exception of Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, who was defeated, the Democracy has not had a Southern candidate since the day of James K. Polk. Ever since the war it has hunted among Democratic lawyers of the North for its presidential timber and achieved its first success with one from the very threshold of Canada.

It is Mr. Cleveland's plain duty to give the country the ablest judge his own party can furnish, with no reference to locality. He will have hard work to come up in this respect to his Republican predecessor, whose judicial appointments always were first class, and were made without reference to local claims. New England was amply represented on the bench when Mr. Arthur nominated Justice Gray.

THE Supreme Court makes what we must regard as a surprising decision in the suit of the importers of sugar from the Danish West Indies. Our commercial treaty with Denmark contains the usual "most favored nation" clause. But our treaty with the kingdom of Hawaii stipulates that sugar from the Sandwich Islands shall come in free of duty. The importers sued for all the duties they had paid on Danish sugar since this treaty went into effect. They were defeated in the lower court in New York City, and appealed to the Supreme Court, which sustains the decision of the lower court. As this is a case which affects our international reputation as keepers of treaties, it is well to observe how other countries observe similar agreements. The Cobden treaty between England and France having lapsed, the French refused to renew it or negotiate another. Then the United Kingdom claimed, on the ground of the "most favored nation" clause, the concessions France had made to Belgium in a treaty of commerce. To have refused this would have been a saving of millions to the French Treasury. But on the ground of simple right, they did not refuse it, and such goods as are specified in the Franco-Belgic treaty go from Great Britain into France under lower duties than are specified in the French tariff. If we were equally scrupulous, would not our treaty with Hawaii bring in Danish sugars free of duty?

THE Inter-State Commerce Commission continues to hear evidence for and against the long-and-short-haul clause, and we are gratified to see that the friends of that clause are moving to secure its maintenance. From several points there are strenuous protests against the sacrifice of the general interests and of the traffic on our water-ways, to the policy of building up centres and giving

railroads a monopoly. What is said on the other side, when closely analyzed, is found to be a statement of the hardships which must attend the transition from an artificial to a natural system. But such hardships must have been anticipated by any one who had looked into the effect of the artificial and arbitrary railroad policy which has been established in this country since the war. That we should go on with that is quite impossible. The sooner it is got rid of the less the suffering which will result.

We cannot congratulate Judge Cooley on his defence of the action by which the fourth clause was suspended in the interest of the southern railroads. He pleads that the suspension is but temporary, and that it was made to gain time for the study of the problem, while he admits that the investigation into the claim was anything but exhaustive. If so, why not apply it along the whole line, and treat all railroads alike? To keep a part under the operation of the fourth clause, and relieve the rest, is manifestly unjust. It is true that the Commission was made up very rapidly, and just before its duties began. It would have been better to have fixed July 1st as the day for the new law to go into effect, and April 1st as the day when the Commissioners should organize to hear pleas and complaints. Something may be said for the Commission in view of the haste with which operations were begun, their newness to the work, and the display of names and influence made in behalf of suspension. But we hope we may infer from Judge Cooley's tone that when the time fixed has expired there will be no suspension except such as is needed to meet the competition from water-ways.

SENATOR PLATT and his committee have returned from the farther West, after investigating the charges made as to the appointment of Indian traders. They find the charges well sustained, and of greater seriousness than appears on the surface. Trade with the Indians is done mainly on credit. A trader who is on the spot when pay-day comes, and who controls the possibilities of future purchases, can secure the payment of what is due to him. But when the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs revoked the licenses of the traders already on the reservations, and gave new ones to his political friends, he virtually annulled all the debts due from the Indians, unless the new traders made some arrangement with the old, and that arrangement, if made, would be to the advantage of the latter.

But there is another side to the matter, and there are some questions Mr. Platt will have to answer when he makes his report to the Senate. One is how it happened that all the holders of traders' licenses under previous administrations were Republicans, and whether the same reason is not good for putting Democrats into their places? Another is whether the traders, who knew they got their licenses for party reasons, had not a fair warning to retrench credits when they heard that a Democratic administration was coming into power? But most important is the effect upon the Indians of the system of long credits, out of which these complaints grow. Such credits cannot but degrade the Indian, and it is to be presumed that they do not tend to impoverish the trader. If ever the Indian is to be civilized, it must be, in part, by teaching him the foresight of civilization. And Mr. Platt's report will do little good if it do not provide that such credits for the future shall be discouraged if not outlawed.

THE Committee were not impressed favorably by the reservation system. They find that it works to enrich the Indian, and to encourage him to live as a barbarian. One tribe they visited, the Osages of Indian Territory, hire white men to cultivate their ample and fertile lands, and live off the proceeds in absolute

idleness. Their very ornaments and clothing they no longer make, but import them from the East or from Germany. Others live by leases of lands to the cattle-men, and the ranch fences are the only signs of civilization within their reservation. The tribes visited seem to have made little progress, a fact which Mr. Platt finds more surprising than it is in fact. It is only within very recent times that either the government or the churches have undertaken any general work among the Indians. The Christianized Indian tribes, such as the Creeks and the Cherokees, have made a different showing, but these the senatorial committee did not visit.

On the whole Indian life cannot be one of ease and luxury. The pupils of the Carlisle school show this by their unwillingness in most cases to go back to it. Quite a number of the girls who have graduated there have sought and obtained homes in this region as house-servants, and work with a willingness and a diligence which proves that they regard life in the East as a boon.

At a meeting of the new "Commonwealth Club," of New York city, on Monday evening, Mr. Curtis made an address discussing the political situation. It was entertaining, of course, and has some importance as contributing to the public understanding of the inclinations of such voters as Mr. Curtis may represent. He thought that the next presidential selection would be more a choice between men than between parties, his theory being the ancient one that the two parties are now not enough unlike to make a preference for either important. He regarded Mr. Cleveland as "a Democrat of unquestioned character," who "amid immense, incalculable difficulties, has been honestly endeavoring to carry out his honest convictions on the subject" of the civil service. He has met enormous obstructions, Mr. Curtis said, and the most enormous was the Democratic party. The men in Congress, declared the orator, who have most steadily and ingeniously endeavored to thwart him are the Democratic leaders. For himself, he was "certainly not a Democrat," and yet he would not now be owned by the Republicans,—a description which occasioned laughter among his auditors, and led him to quote the saying of Emerson that "even hell itself has its extreme satisfaction."

It is to be inferred from this address that Mr. Curtis thinks the improvement of the civil service the test between the parties; that he considers the Democrats, leaders and voters, an obstruction to the progress of the reform; that he is satisfied with Mr. Cleveland personally, and prefers him, even with his party associations, to a Republican of less force in that respect. He named Mr. Sherman two or three times in his speech, and spoke of him, according to the report in the *Tribune*, as "one of the purest, ablest, and most experienced men in public life."

It is curious to observe how strongly and earnestly men like Mr. Curtis will insist upon their view of a want of difference between the two great parties. This view is necessary to the peace of Mr. Curtis's mind. When he was a Republican he sympathized deeply with the work of the party, from 1856 on down to the close of the Reconstruction period. But he "weakened on" it, when he found it becoming the Protection party, and he left it at the moment when its attitude on the Tariff had passed beyond the possibility of doubt. That this was the sole reason of his leaving we do not allege, but it was the transfer of the party's attention from the moral issues of the war period to the economic ones of the present era which made his position within the party organization difficult, and helped to convince him that he would be more comfortable even in that exposed place between the lines which apparently is describable only by the pungent thought of the Concord sage. In other words he left the Republicans partly because they were emphasizing their difference from the Democrats on economic questions; yet he conceives that the two parties are alike.

UPON this point, we find the New York *Times* saying that so great is "the confusion into which parties have fallen," that "it is

simply impossible to detect any principle which can be said to be distinctive in either of them." How much will this be believed? Let us look a moment at the facts. Is the Democratic party a Protection party? Certainly that will not be alleged. Even supposing, after Mr. Cleveland's message, and Mr. Manning's report, and the election of Mr. Carlisle Speaker, and the choice of Col. Morrison as Chairman of the one great economic committee, that still the influences of the Randall faction and the Southern Democratic manufacturers may be enough to prevent the Democratic convention from taking the Free Trade plunge which four-fifths of its leaders would wish,—even supposing this, no one will declare that the party supports the Protective policy. On the other hand, where is now the Republican who dissents from Protection? There are the representatives from Minnesota in the House. Where are any more? Is there a Free Trade Republican senator? Is there a Free Trade Republican representative, except the Minnesota men? How many Republican newspapers of prominence, except the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*, openly support Free Trade? The fact is that the Republican party is for Protection, openly, emphatically, and earnestly, while the Democratic party is not for it, but at heart is against it. Then why pretend that there is no distinctive principle separating the two?

SIR CHARLES TUPPER, the Finance Minister of the Dominion, is in this country on a mission—it is believed—to Washington, to discuss outstanding questions with Mr. Cleveland and some members of his Cabinet. In an interview with a representative of the *Times*, of New York, he showed the spirit which animates him in his negotiations. We feel the most interest in his statement as to the possibilities of Commercial Union between the two countries. Sir Charles is well awake to the benefits both countries would derive from the freest commercial intercourse. He also sees that it can be secured only on the basis of an assimilation of the Canadian to the American tariff. But there he finds the difficulty. He thinks the American tariff "hostile to the mother country," and considers that while Canada remains a part of the British Empire its adoption by the Dominion is impossible. So he proposes reciprocity, i. e., freedom of trade in as many articles as possible.

This offer is not worth our acceptance. If it included the finer manufactures, it would make Canada the great depot for smuggling British goods into the United States. If it excluded manufactures of all but the ruder kinds, it simply would be the opening to her farmers of the greatest of markets for their produce, without securing a single advantage to us in return. In either case we should be fools to assent to such an arrangement, however reasonable it may have been in 1854, before our present policy was established.

If Sir Charles Tupper is an enemy to "the British connection," he has done well to tell the Canadian people: "You might be prosperous and share in American prosperity if you would cut 'the silken cord' which binds you to Great Britain. But so long as you remain in the British Empire, you are debarred from acting upon your own judgment of your interests as a people." But if he is not in favor of Canadian independence, he has acted very unwisely in putting such a weapon into the hands of those who are.

After all it is not so much the question of what Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper want to do, as of what they must do. They have no majority in Parliament without the support of a large body of Quebec members, who have no British sympathies, and who will not support their leaders in voting down Commercial Union because it may be in some way disagreeable to English wishes and plans.

THE Toronto Board of Trade voted by a large majority against the resolution for Commercial Union. There is no leading city of Canada in which such a proposition is more likely to meet an unfavorable reception. The Orange element, which all but killed Mr. O'Brien in its streets, is anything but American in its sympa-



thies, whatever sense may be attached to that word. Its interests lie rather on the other side of the Atlantic than on this, and if Sir John Macdonald were able to follow their leading, Commercial Union would have a poor show.

ABOUT the middle of May in each year the many bodies into which the Presbyterian church is divided begin to hold their General Assemblies and Synods. As the Northern and Southern Assemblies will meet by agreement in Philadelphia, next year, being the hundredth session of the Assembly since it met for the first time in 1789, this seems to be an opportune occasion for discussing the reunion of the churches. In 1856 the few Southern Presbyterians who were of the New School branch withdrew and organized separately. In 1861, after the adoption of the Gardiner Spring resolutions, the rest of the Southern Presbyterians seceded and organized as the Presbyterian Church of the Confederate States. Since that time the line between Old and New School—drawn in 1837—has been obliterated in both the South and the North, but no effort toward reunion has met with any success. These generally have come from the Northern Church as the larger body; but this year one Southern synod and several Presbyteries have memorialized the Assembly to entertain the proposal. A majority of the Assembly at Memphis seems to be favorable, as its standing committee, by a vote of nearly two-thirds recommends the appointment of a joint-committee, while in the Northern Assembly there is not only entire unanimity but a disposition to remove every obstacle.

The obstacles nominally grow out of the attitude toward the war taken by the Northern Assembly. But the difficulty is largely of a personal nature, and it has become a common saying that a few funerals of the older men in the Southern Church must come first. For a long time there was a disposition on the part of the Southern Church to pride itself upon its superior orthodoxy generally, and to thank God that it had no Prof. Briggs to disturb the peace of Zion with new ideas. But the evolutionism of Prof. Woodrow of Columbia, and the strong support he has received at the hands of the younger ministry, has put an end to this kind of talk, or at least has made it very hollow. It is seen now that every American church must deal with the questions the nineteenth century is asking.

THE prize offered by the American Tariff League for the best essay on the benefits to American labor from the protective policy has attracted an unusual degree of attention. The competitors must be this year's graduates of some American college; and some fifty essays have been in the hands of the committee of adjudication since the first of May. The decision will be awarded by the middle of June.

Our city contemporary, the *Record*, in speaking of the good success of the Yale and Pennsylvania base-ball teams, speaks of the former as being taught Free Trade while the latter are taught the opposite. Our esteemed contemporary is behind the age. By an arrangement now in its second year, and expected to be perpetuated, the Yale classes hear lectures in defence of our national policy, and evince great interest in the subject. Last year, of those of the graduating class who had any opinion on the subject, a majority were Protectionists. And all but a few had an opinion. If the *Record* wants to find a thoroughly Free Trade college, let it not look to New Haven for it.

THE legislature of Pennsylvania has adjourned after one of the most fruitful and creditable sessions recorded in the history of the State. Of course there were some pieces of folly sent to the Governor, several of which he has vetoed. And the defeat of the bill to deal with the Standard Oil Company proves that the bad influence of the machine is not yet at an end. But the number of good bills which were passed is unusually large, and some of them,—notably the High License law,—we regard as likely to open a new epoch in our history. Of measures which were passed at the close

of the session, we notice that the Governor has signed those to establish the civil rights of our colored people; to erect a State hospital in the anthracite mining regions; to facilitate the creation of public libraries by gift and municipal appropriations in the cities of the State, and setting aside for that purpose the proceeds of the dog-tax; lengthening the minimum school-term to six months; to require bi-monthly payment of wages; and to require a month's notice before the discharge of a workman, wherever the employer requires a month's notice from the workmen. But the law to establish a weekly half-holiday failed to pass, leaving us behind New York in this reform.

We may congratulate Governor Beaver on the auspicious opening of his term by this legislature. If the second legislature which meets under his governorship will tackle the Standard Oil Company, regulate the railroads, provide us ample school-accommodations in country districts, put down the "company stores," send the Prohibitory amendment to the people, and select a competent successor to Senator Cameron, we all will have reason to be satisfied.

THE New York legislature is nearly at the end of the session, and the friends of the Vedder bill to tax the sale of liquor at this writing are struggling to secure its passage under suspension of the rules. Its chances of becoming a law appear very slim. On the other hand, the Ives bill, to permit betting on race-courses, was carried by the nearly unanimous vote of the Democrats against the general but not unanimous opposition of the Republicans, and is now in the Governor's hands. He is hearing arguments for and against it, the latter being especially from the clergy of New York and Brooklyn, who see no reason for sanctioning for a part of the year an immorality which is forbidden for the rest. A law has been proposed to limit the hours of convict labor to eight each day, and to forbid the employment of labor-saving machinery in prisons. Ten years ago, both proposals would have excited a general outcry. But even our prison reformers have learned that prison industries must be conducted with a proper regard to the effect on the labor market.

It is proposed to require every electoral district to supply itself with the patent cancelling ballot-box, which the State of New Jersey has adopted. Great is the faith of the Anglo-Saxon race in machinery! It wants a piece of mechanism to overcome nearly every moral difficulty, and the last is the want of honesty in its judges of election. But the ballot-box which dishonest judges will allow to defeat their mischievous purposes has not been invented yet.

THE Legislature of Connecticut has adjourned after a rather uneventful session, whose only sensation was the attempt to smuggle through a resolution in favor of Free Trade. The High License bill failed to pass, and also the bill to compel the railroads to cease crossing each other on the same level. These seem to have been the most important measures under discussion.

A law ought to have been passed to establish a uniform system of city and town government, and put an end to the varying chaos which at present characterizes the municipal arrangements of the State. Whichever party gets control of the legislature proceeds to restrict self-government in towns controlled by the other party, and to extend it in those which are in sympathy with itself, without any excuse for this in the misgovernment of the place. Such a policy reminds one of the era of "Ancient American Politics" described by Mr. Hugh Hastings, when no charter for a bank could be had for any but the friends of the party in power. And it is quite unworthy of a practical and intelligent commonwealth like Connecticut.

THE attempt of the masters in the various building-trades of Chicago to compel the workmen to subscribe to a statement of principles, not in harmony with the action of the Trades' Unions, seems to have broken down. The statement was drawn very skillfully, and seemed calculated to enlist public sympathy by

requiring the men to declare themselves free from the dictation of the unions. But the masters themselves appear to have been satisfied by a little reflection that it would be impossible to secure signatures to such a document; and they contented themselves with a declaration that whoever accepted employment under them would be understood as having given his assent. But this amounts simply to nothing.

On the other hand, the workmen are trying to turn the tables on the masters by suing them under the conspiracy laws for causing a general lock-out of the men. Certainly if conspiracy laws are good to stop strikes of the men, they must apply with still greater force to strikes of the masters against their men.

A CURIOUS prosecution has taken place at Morristown, N. J., where a "freethinker" has been found guilty of blasphemy for distributing a pamphlet in which religion is abused in unmeasured terms. Col. Ingersoll was employed for the defence, and asked the judge to charge that the law was not only obsolete but unconstitutional, as it abridged the freedom of speech secured to citizens and residents of New Jersey by the State constitution. The judge very properly refused to do either. The law was reenacted as late as 1874, and therefore is not obsolete. Nor is it any more inconsistent with the freedom of speech than is a law to punish libel. The right to express opinions freely is not refused to any one. The right to express them abusively or offensively, and in a manner calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, is quite another matter. And this is especially true of such questions as those of man's relations to the eternal world, on which men feel very keenly. That this offender did abuse the right of free speech is evidenced by the coarse language and coarser illustrations of his pamphlet, and that at Boonton, not far from Morristown, a mob pulled down his tent on his head and that of his audience.

We do not think, however, that such prosecutions are judicious. Such men are best suppressed by neglect. It is a good thing that although nearly every State of the Union holds such statutes *in terrorem* over their heads, this is the second prosecution which has occurred, the first being that of Abner Kneeland, in Boston, in 1836.

In our local courts, during the present week, the prosecution of a drinking-place known as the "Victoria" has ended with the conviction of the men who carried it on, and the revocation of its license to sell liquor. There are several notable features about this case. The place was new, occupying a large and imposing building, erected by one of the richest and, in his line of business—brewing,—best known citizens of Philadelphia. From the first, it was publicly understood that this showy edifice was designed for a "free concert saloon," and it was also remarked that the interior plan, including a large number of small rooms on the upper floors, could hardly be mistaken when taken in connection with the music and drinking below. The large investment of money in such a way, at this time, appeared to be a direct defiance of the plainly expressed demand of the public for the suppression of these instrumentalities of vice, but it is possible that the projectors believed their money well placed, upon the theory either that the community's opposition to drunkenness and debauchery must be short lived, or that the moral fibre of the officials would not be sufficient to press the prosecution of influential offenders, backed by rich patrons. In either case, the result must be a disappointment. Public opinion demands the suppression of such places, and not less such a brazen one as the "Victoria;" while the police, the grand jury, the district-attorney's office, the trial jury, and the judge all have done their duty promptly and properly. Judge Gordon, who sat in this case, has shown a purpose to enforce the law with a real and sincere energy, for which he deserves the general praise.

THE London newsmongers in opposition to Home Rule, not

content with the forgery of a Parnell letter, have given to the world as a manifesto from the Irish College in Rome, a document which had no such origin. It is a tissue of abuse of the Nationalist movement in Ireland, as a piece of shameless rebellion against constituted authority. It now is said to be the work of an English Catholic priest, who shares in the general antipathy of English "Cawtholics" to the constituencies which used to elect them to Parliament, but now prefer Irish Protestants who are Irishmen indeed. It has no official authority whatever, and its publication only shows how reckless and unscrupulous the Tory press has become in its search for weapons to fight Home Rule.

THE Government has resolved to railroad the Coercion Bill through committee. It was not enough to apply closure to cut off debate almost as soon as an amendment had been proposed. Mr. Smith has devised an ingenious form of motion which cuts off half a dozen amendments without discussion, and it is announced that he intends to ask the House to vote urgency for the passage of the bill. When that is voted, the Speaker becomes dictator. He can stop discussion peremptorily, suspend members, place them under arrest, and do anything else he thinks necessary to secure promptness of action. One of the first fruits of urgency will be the suspension of the Irish Home Rulers and of many of the English Radicals who sympathize with them. It is said that even Mr. Gladstone will not be spared, and it is probable that he does not wish to be. His expulsion from the sessions of the House will be the signal for a struggle which possibly may not be confined to the floor of the House. The British Democracy is not apt to bear such things with patience, and was never less willing than now.

On the other hand, there are rocks ahead for the Tories when they come to that section of the bill which provides for a change of venue in serious political and agrarian cases from Ireland to London. From the holding of their first meeting, the Unionists showed an unreadiness to accept this clause. At last they have voted, with substantial unanimity to notify the government that they cannot vote for it. They dare not face their constituents after such a vote. But without their support the government cannot carry the clause, and without the clause the Coercion bill will be of no avail except against small offenders. It will be the traditional net, which catches the little fish, and lets the big ones break through.

MRS. MILLICENT FAWCETT, who acquired the reputation of being able to reason from being the wife of a Political Economist, and herself a dabbler in his science, refuses to join other ladies in a united opposition to the Coercion Bill. "I am one of those," she writes, "who think that those who kill or shoot their neighbors, cut off the hair of girls and pour tar over their heads, ought to be punished, whether they live in England or Ireland." This would look ill for the reasoning power of her sex, were it not that Mr. Matthew Arnold repeats exactly the same argument and in almost the same words, in *The Nineteenth Century* for May. He also alleges the shaving and the pouring of tar, as though that was a frequent occurrence in Ireland,—so frequent as to justify the suspension of all guarantees of personal liberty for its suppression. And he says that in order to keep the pledge contained in the Treaty of Union, that Ireland and its people shall enjoy the same laws and protection as Great Britain and its people, the Coercion law must be passed. This is wonderfully disingenuous. The Coercion Act is aimed, not at these and similar crimes, but at strikes against rent, political combination, boycotting and free speech. Mr. Gladstone, with the acquiescence of the Irish Home Rulers, offered to secure its prompt passage through Parliament, if it were confined to the punishment of such acts as Mrs. Fawcett and Mr. Arnold specify; but the Tories refused the offer. They will not leave the Irish farmer as free to combine with men of his class to secure lower rents as the English law leaves the English artisan to combine for higher wages. They will not leave the Irish nationalists the liberty of public meeting and political com-



bination, which every Englishman and every Scotchman enjoys. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Trevelyan legislated to suppress crime by their Coercion Acts. The Tories propose to suppress anything they dislike.

LONDON workmen are complaining of the influx of contract labor from the Continent into a city which already finds it hard enough to secure employment for its people. A cry is raised for a law like that of the United States, which forbids the importation of contract labor. It is urged on the other side that the whole number of such aliens resident in England is but a little over a hundred thousand, and that these cannot affect wages or diminish employment to any appreciable extent. But there also are only 125,000 Chinese in the United States, and yet their presence has affected the labor-market. There are far fewer Bohemians and Hungarians, and yet their coming has been found not to the advantage of our workmen. The truth is that only a slight infusion of a laboring class which has a lower standard of comfort will suffice to injure laborers generally. It is not disposed of by saying that there are not many. There is no rule of three in Political Economy.

THE French are in the heat of another Cabinet crisis, and President Grévy is trying to organize a new cabinet without calling in the aid of M. Clemenceau, whose radical opinions and supporters he cannot endure. But every other leader of the legislative chamber declines the responsibility. The truth is that France made a great mistake when she forced on Marshal Macmahon the principle that the Cabinet is responsible to the majority of the Chamber. The consequence has been a series of changes so rapid that nobody outside of France can keep the run of them in his head. Cabinet responsibility works well when there are two great parties, with well defined lines of difference. It breaks down when there are eight or ten such parties, each scheming against all the rest, as is the case in France.

#### THE REDEEMABLE BONDS EXHAUSTED.

ON Friday of last week, the Secretary of the Treasury issued one more call for outstanding bonds of the United States, and this call, though no great amount of public attention seems to have been given it, marks historically a most important date in the financial experience of the country. For it exhausts the last of the now redeemable bonds. The whole of those upon which the Government possesses the option of redemption are covered by this notice to holders.

It has been something like six years since THE AMERICAN began to call attention pointedly to the certainty that this condition of things would be experienced,—that the time when the redeemable 3 per cents. would be exhausted must come long before the option of payment on the 4½ per cents. accrued; and that in the interval between these dates the excess revenue would be an embarrassment to the Treasury and a danger to business. This anticipation, we are bound to say, has been strictly realized. We estimated four years ago that the redeemable bonds would all be retired by the end of 1886: as a matter of fact, the last have been called for July 1, 1887,—six months later. We are equally bound to remark that the prospect of this situation, though it must have been plain to any reasoning person who made a study of the facts, did not at any time receive very serious attention from the country. As a rule, our statesmen appeared unable to consider anything in advance of the moment in which they found themselves; they were content with doubting whether the expected ever happens. Even so late as four months ago, Mr. Allison illustrated this by demonstrating to his own satisfaction that there was no surplus of revenue, and that no measures relating to it need be taken at that session of Congress.

The misfortune of this purblind way of considering such serious matters, this shilly-shally and haphazard method of dealing with affairs of the greatest magnitude, is that there was no orderly and systematic arrangement of the finances at the proper time. Had

there been, in 1881, a prudent forecast of the next six years, such a plan might have been adopted as would have been to the great benefit of the country. The revenues might then have been reduced, or if they were not, a part might have been beneficently and wisely applied to the relief of State and local taxation; the temptation to lavish expenditure and jobbery would have been removed; the extinction of the debt would have continued steadily, at the highest average rate which its terms permit; and we should have had neither the awkward and inconvenient interval in which no bonds can be redeemed, nor the dangers to the public prosperity arising out of the accumulation of a surplus in the treasury. More than all, the decision as to what sources of revenue should be maintained, and how they should be adjusted, might have been made in a deliberate and judicious manner.

As it is, however, the situation now forces those in authority to act. The bond-purchase safety-valve, so long employed, is not of further avail. After the 1st of July, there will be four years and two months before another bond can be redeemed. In this time, if the revenues should remain as now, the accumulations in the treasury would be ruinous to the country's business. Action is therefore compulsory. We have reached the time when a new financial era must begin. The end of this fiscal year makes the close of the old one. That we shall have in the period upon which we are now to enter a broad yet prudent policy of finance is profoundly to be hoped. That it can be had without a struggle is not to be expected. There are involved so many questions of the highest importance, so many interests, so many opinions, that it is impossible to quietly and smoothly reach a conclusion. In the midst of them the danger is that the plan adopted will be a crude and inadequate solution, a make-shift that will perpetuate the short-sighted methods of the past six years.

#### THE POPES OF THE REFORMATION.<sup>1</sup>

THIS book is welcome, not only for its own merits, but also, we may hope, as an earnest of what may be expected from a revival of historical study in England. Much creditable work has been done there of late years in exploring local history and rendering the results accessible to the public, but England has taken little part in elucidating the general history of Europe, while France and Germany have been active in researches which have rendered our knowledge of the past more accurate and have shown that much of what has hitherto been regarded as fact must be relegated to the limbo of the fabulous. It is an encouraging sign to see a writer of the vigor of Canon Creighton resolutely grapple with a subject so large as the history of the Reformation, and give to the millions of the English speaking race the results of the work of Germany controlled by his own independent researches and methods of thought.

In looking at his work it is impossible to avoid a mental comparison between him and his latest English predecessor, Dean Milman, especially as nearly half of his labors cover ground already occupied by the earlier writer. Such a comparison shows how completely within a generation the conceptions of historical treatment have changed. With all his varied accomplishments as a student and as a writer, and fascinating as his book is to the reader, one always feels in following Milman that one's guide has an eye rather to the picturesque externals of events than to their true inwardness, and, with all his evident desire to be just and impartial, that the artistic sense of effect sometimes prevails over his judgment. With Creighton the reader feels safe; that he is following a man who has worked among the original sources and has absorbed sufficiently the spirit of the age which he is describing to feel as felt the actors in the drama, to judge them as an impartial contemporary might have judged them, and not by the impossible standard of the nineteenth century. This sense of historical realism makes his characters stand out from the canvas with the actuality of human beings and not as lay figures or personifications of virtues and vices, and it gives him the insight to penetrate beneath the outside shell of events, to grasp their purport, and trace the sequence of their development. There is ample vigor of description, without resort to the rhetorical exuberance with which writers less thoroughly equipped so often seek to conceal imperfect research or inaccurate thought. An occasional excursus on the art

<sup>1</sup>A HISTORY OF THE PAPACY DURING THE PERIOD OF THE REFORMATION. By M. Creighton, M.A., Dixie Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Cambridge. 4 vols. 8vo. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1882-1887.

and literature of the Renaissance affords a welcome variety and throws additional light on the character of the stormy period under discussion.

It is to be hoped that Canon Creighton may have perseverance and leisure to finish his self-appointed task. The four handsome octavos which he has produced are in reality only prolegomena, bringing us up to the opening of his subject—the Popes of the Reformation. So long an introduction was perhaps necessary, for the Reformation was an event of exceeding complexity, of which the causes took their origin at least as far back as the pontificate of John XXII., and no one can understand it without a thorough knowledge of the relations between the spiritual and the temporal forces throughout the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The author devotes his first fifty pages to an introduction presenting a rapid sketch of the rise of the papacy to its unique position of spiritual autocracy with vast and indefinite claims to temporal domination. The history fairly opens with the Great Schism in 1378, which is followed in detail. Then comes the conciliar movement of the first half of the fifteenth century, which for awhile threatened to convert the church into a constitutional government with a permanent representative Parliament. We think the author scarce does justice to the skill with which Eugenius IV. improved the blunders of the council of Basle to render nugatory its contest for supremacy, to elude the reform for which all Europe was eager, and to emancipate the papacy from all further dangers in the same direction. Then after the conciliar movement was effectually repressed, follow the popes whom Canon Creighton characterizes as Italian princes, when the attention of the Holy See was confined almost wholly to Italian politics in the effort to render the papacy supreme as the political power of the Peninsula, and its spiritual jurisdiction over Christendom was merely a factor in this policy, of which the object usually was to elevate the family of the reigning pope. The last of these pontiffs was Leo X., and the fourth volume terminates with the close of the Lateran Council, just at the time when Luther was affixing his fateful theses to the church-door of Wittenburg. We shall look forward with much interest to the succeeding volumes, confident that the author will display the same skill and fulness of knowledge in unraveling the tangled skein of the Reformation as he has shown in developing the causes which led up to it.

#### THE NEW INDIAN QUESTIONS.

DR. BLAND'S letter in *THE AMERICAN* for the 21st of May, presents a phase of Senator Dawes's bill which is by no means a singular opinion of its author nor a recent conception of the subject, although within the few past years the clamor for such a supposed settlement of the Indian question has been apparently so urgent and great as to create the impression that at last the friends of our aborigines were united in opinion. The woes of the "poor Indian" have long been a subject of commiseration with verse-writers and Thucydidian historians who composed speeches for Logan, Pontiac, and others; but it is only fair to reckon the present wide-spread and organized sympathy with the red men, which is now able to give voice to their rights and misfortunes in the halls of Congress, as beginning in General Grant's so-called "Quaker policy," which assigned the care of different tribes to the various denominations of the country. I have known philanthropic citizens, who, at the time of the Sioux massacre in Minnesota, of 1862, even of the Modoc outbreak in 1873, when General Canby was killed, and of the Little Big Horn troubles, when General Custer fell, regarded these events as the inevitable and inscrutable consequences of the contact of the Indian with civilization, in recent years become enthusiastic advocates of personal land fees for the aborigines, as well as of such schools for them as exist at Carlisle and Hampton; and at either stage of benevolent progress the persons displayed about the same comprehension of the problem.

I do not mean to say that the Eastern schools are not valuable as parts of a general scheme of Indian education, but the public must be prepared to learn that an educated Indian cannot live in the same way among the civilized communities of our Atlantic slope and among the illiterate savages on a reservation policed by troops. It is doubtless desirable that personal and family proprietorship in land should supersede that of the tribe, provided the former remains the universal custom of the enveloping white race; but the vital question in the Indian problem is how to bring that result about. Assuredly it will not be brought about by any plan which ends in aboriginal proletarianism.

It is necessary, in order to perceive the bearings of any policy upon Indian welfare, to elicit the fundamental conditions of Indian improvement. That the Indian is a savage of alien traditions and race is not one of them, for in the United States the Negro has been perceptibly assimilated in nearly all of our commonwealths. Further than that, the Oneidas, who live on reservations in New York and at Green Bay, in Wisconsin, and the Cherokee Nation, in

the Indian Territory, are standing proofs that race is no invincible obstacle to what we call the "civilization" of the Red Men, by which, of course, is meant the adoption on their part of those habits which will enable them to live peaceably and reputably among their Anglo-Saxon neighbors.

What, then, are the primary difficulties to be overcome? These, it may perhaps fairly be said, have grown out of the policy of the United States in the past towards them. Theoretically, that policy has been of the most just and humane character; practically, it has been pernicious. As Dr. Bland has pointed out, it began in a recognition of Indian proprietorship in the soil, and a chivalrous regard for their tribal and race independence. At first the tribes were so many petty sovereignties to stand in treaty relations with the government. Then, as their weakness and incapacity to enforce treaty rights were developed, they became wards of the nation, which means practically that they became subjects of the United States, but not citizens, for they are disfranchised and live under entirely different laws from citizens. Their subjection is obvious, for the government which not only dictates treaties by military persuasion, but enforces both sides of the contract in its own way, has left no independence worth respecting to the fictitious sovereignty with which it negotiates.

Three fundamental difficulties have grown out of this policy; namely, the acquisition of land from the Indians, the refusal to extend over them the protection of our laws, and bad administration. Almost invariably our Indian troubles have grown out of land dispossession. The frontiersman wants it, the railroad speculator wants it, the ranchman wants it. They say, without sentiment and yet with a force that cannot be evaded, that savages have no natural right to hold vast areas of the soil in well-nigh uselessness,—to withhold the resources of whole territories from civilization, both their own and their neighbors, in order that they may aimlessly fish and hunt. To permit it is prodigal and intolerable. This is the frontier argument, and whether we admit or debate its force is of little consequence, for it is conclusively determined by the course of events against the Indian.

Now from the beginning of our government its tribal policy has been the great agency by which it has striven to arrest the land spoliation of the Red Men. They, too, have felt it, for they plainly perceive that if all the force of a tribe cannot secure ancestral lands against the capacity of the whites, the individual Indian assuredly must be unable to maintain his homestead. It has been this very feeling which has denied to them citizenship and enforced upon them a clanish communism.

For my part, I have been unable for years to see that it is either a logical or an expedient deduction from the tribal theory that it excludes citizenship of the United States. There are scores, if not hundreds, of communities in the land to-day, of which the members have merged their personal proprietary rights in the society and have not thereby sacrificed their citizenship. For all business purposes such communities are incorporations, governed by their charters and by-laws; otherwise their members are personally subject to the jurisdiction of our courts. From the day when the Indian tribes became national wards, and our government had thereby assumed sovereignty over them, they should have been made subject to the coercion and protection of our laws like any other citizen, while their treaty-rights in land should have been construed as charters of incorporation. If this were done to-day, it would be one of the greatest strides towards the civilization of the Indian that the country has ever taken. The government would no longer be an alien, but a protecting force; the individual Red Man could invoke the whole sovereignty of the nation to defend him against rapacity and insult. He would soon learn the value of our laws, interpret them with zeal, and submit to them with pleasure.

When one reads how this denial of citizenship has put the Indian to every disadvantage in his contest with the whites for a peaceful existence,—and its awfully tragic character is not overdrawn in Mrs. Jackson's "Ramona,"—one feels that here is the core of the problem. The Indian is an outcast whose rights no United States Court is bound to respect. As long as he is so it will be hard to educate him, hard to give him security, hard to win him to a civilization that ostracises him and makes him the victim of the lowest white who chooses to injure him.

There is no need to speak in this paper of the necessity of honest and able administration under whatever policy the government adopts. The devil's kingdom is nothing but God's policy dishonestly administered. On this point it is requisite only to urge that the indignation which visits every humane mind on reading the history of our Indians is a hot argument for applying the Civil Service reform to the Bureau which has charge of their affairs, and to take it forever out of the spoils-system of politics.

The most menacing feature of the Dawes law is its enticing by hopes of personal proprietorship the individual Indian to rup-



ture his ties of kindred and to become a citizen among those whose customs have always been alien to him, whose craft and chicane under the laws he is to adopt are infinitely superior to his own, and whose greed has come down to him as an ancestral curse. It matters little that he cannot convey his homestead for twenty-five years to another. So neither could a preëmtor nor a homesteader get his land-patent if in any way he had clouded his prospective fee in it. Yet millions of acres have been taken from settlers and incorporated in speculative estates by virtual violations of law.

Again, twenty-five years is not enough time to put the Indian who takes his land severally within the *tribal reservation* on an equal footing with his white neighbor, either in intelligent knowledge of the law or in the acquisition of habits suited to civilized independence. Is there not great danger that the Dawes law only adds another to the already too numerous expedients for despoiling the Indian of his lands?

Finally, not so much for argument's sake, but by way of illustration, the inquiry may be put: Are we quite sure that individual proprietorship in land is the last and best type of civilized real estate fees? Already the industries of the country other than agriculture are passing under the control of corporations, labor-unions, and partnership coöperation, and, especially in the West, where farms are often of vast size, the same process has begun in always tardy agriculture which in manufactures has led to trades-unions and coöperative schemes. In Russia nearly all the agriculture and trades are communistic, and they are the most stable and conservative elements of that country. Before the Dawes law begins fairly to show its practical tendencies, the country may have changed its convictions on the desirability of severalty land titles. Having allowed the Cherokee Nation to grow up under communistic principles, why cannot so successful a policy be applied to all Indian tribes, until a generation or two has qualified them for the duties of our civilization?

D. O. KELLOGG.

#### WEEKLY NOTES.

THE death of the Rev. Samuel Willoughby Duffield, at Bloomfield, N. J., is more than an ordinary loss to the American churches. Mr. Duffield came of an historic family. His grandfather was one of the trio—"Barnes, Beman and Duffield"—over whose alleged heresies was conducted the battle between Old School and New, before the Presbyterians divided in 1837. His father and uncle are clergymen and professors. He himself has had several charges in which he labored with success, one being in a suburb of Philadelphia, and another at Ann Arbor, in Michigan, where he was a favorite preacher with the students of the University. But it was as a hymnologist that he was of the most importance. It is more than twenty years since he began to study and translate the great Latin hymns, and at the time of his death he was probably the highest authority on that branch of the subject in America, taking the same rank as Rev. F. M. Bird in English hymnology, and Rev. Dr. Schmucker in German. Mr. Duffield was preparing an elaborate biographical work on the Latin hymn-writers, earlier and later; but we doubt if it was left in a condition which will permit of its publication. He rendered his friend, Dr. Robinson, good service in the preparation of his "*Laudes Domini*," altogether the best American hymn-book as yet; and his own book on "English Hymns" was a biographical, bibliographical, and literary commentary on that collection. Besides this he was a poet of no small ability, as may be seen by his "Warp and Woof," which contains some poems—"Undergraduate Orioles," for instance—which ought to become classic.

Personally, Mr. Duffield was an exceedingly likeable man, and won hosts of friends, among them Dr. George Macdonald, who preached for him at Ann Arbor. He was a man of great physical power, and a massive frame; but he got his death by running to catch a train, rupturing a valve of the heart.

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THE suggestion that Swinburne has given another direction to his muse, with the prudent idea that a new Poet Laureate must be needed, in the ordinary course of nature, before very long, may be altogether malicious,—or it may not; but it brings up a thought as to the function of a Laureate. Evidently, it now is to be agreeable to London Society. It is not a poet for England but a poet for the privileged classes which is demanded.

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SINCE it has become the fashion to publish archaeological articles in our monthly magazines, *Harper's* was fortunate in securing Madame Jane Dieulafoy to give an account of her work in connection with that of her distinguished husband in the Excavations of Susa. Their "finds" were of great and far-reaching importance.

MR. GEO. BERTIN, in a recent number of *The Babylonian and Oriental Record*, expresses the opinion that the "burning fiery furnace" of the book of Daniel was the furnace used by the Babylonians for the cremation of their dead.

#### PARISIAN LITERARY NOTES.

PARIS, May, 1887.

M. I. H. ROSNY, whose first novel, "Nell Horn," gave us such a vivid and striking picture of popular London and the manners of the adepts of the Salvation Army, has published another very remarkable work, "*Le Bilatéral*" (1 vol., Savine, Paris). This time, M. Rosny studies the anarchists and other revolutionary sects of Paris, and contrives to keep up our interest unflagging throughout his five hundred pages. With deep human sympathy, even with pity, he paints the revolutionaries in their homes, in their discussions in the cafés, in their nightly peregrinations in the deserted avenues of Montrouge, in their Sunday meetings at the Salle Levis or at the Salle Greffard, in their manifestations in the cemetery of Père Lachaise, and their combats with the police. And at intervals, along this vast canvas representing anarchist propagandism in action, there appears a theme of love and of family life,—external human nature rising superior to theories and revolutionary utopias. I have read this novel with extreme interest, and I consider it to be in every respect one of the most remarkable and profoundly human works which have been published in France for some time. Generally speaking, the French novelist knows only Paris, and of Paris only his own narrow social sphere, whose manners and aspect he depicts. Hence the French novel runs always in the same ruts, and for the most parts in dirty ruts, which can be easily studied. M. Rosny has struck out a new and unexplored track, for hitherto no writer has studied the anarchists and revolutionaries as he has, observing them day by day, living amongst them, disputing with them, both in Paris and in London. And his novel is most literary withal, and written with singular art and in a new and personal vocabulary which has rather astonished Zola, Daudet, and the naturalists, who see in M. Rosny a word-painter who surpasses them in minuteness of observation, and who seems to possess an acquaintance with modern science and modern thought in which they are lacking. M. Rosny manages interminable conversations with peculiar skill; he delights in vivid paintings of Parisian street landscapes and Parisian skies, which he depicts by means of an incredible wealth of exact epithets. There is one thing very striking in this book, as compared with Zola's romantic and imaginative pictures of Parisian popular life, namely that it is free from coarse words and scatological metaphors. To any one who wishes to form a just idea of the dreamers and unhappy fanatics who form the revolutionary parties in Paris, I strongly recommend "*Le Bilatéral*." It is a *livre de bonne foi*, and it is the work of an artist.

"*Le Journal des Goncourt*" (1 vol. Charpentier) contains a record of the daily notes and impressions of the two brothers, Edmond and Jules de Goncourt, from the year 1851 to 1861. This journal, which will comprise five or six volumes, will be of considerable interest for reconstituting the literary history of the second half of the nineteenth century. It is a curious work, this journal, a gallery of sketches of men of letters, a banquet of ideas, a saturnalia of *gendeletrisme* as the French say. Most of the men described by the Goncourts, as they saw them in private, are dead, and it cannot be said that we know them any the better for what the Goncourts have told us about them. The famous saying: "Il n'y a pas de grand homme pour le valet de chambre," simply means that the valet is incapable of appreciating the great man. It also means that you may pass your whole life in watching and noting the words and gestures and weaknesses of an author and yet you will not know him so well as the obscure reader who has comprehended some of his books. A writer is sincere in his work always; in his life almost never. Nowadays the man of letters hides himself in private life and shelters himself behind a mask of paradoxes and grimaces. The "*Journal des Goncourt*" is more interesting as material for the study of the intellectual life of the Goncourts than for the anecdotes and sketches it contains concerning their illustrious contemporaries.

"*Flora Fuchs*" by Olivier Chantal (1 vol. Librairie illustrée) is the very promising début in literature of a Parisian lady who conceals behind this pseudonyme a name very illustrious in art. The story is that of the misadventures of a beautiful pigeon-charmer, a simple circus girl whom nature has badly armed for the fight and who succumbs rather tragically, heart-broken by all these cruelties of fortune which she has not deserved. "*Flora Fuchs*" is an interesting and touching novel, and it contains some really delicate and very human observations.

"*Soixante aux de Souvenirs*" by Ernest Legouvé (1 vol. Hetzel). This is the second volume of the souvenirs of this venerable academician who offers the nowadays rare spectacle of a man contented

with his lot. He is glad to have been an academican, glad to have been a professor at the Collège de France, thanks heaven for having allowed him to have his pieces played at the Comédie Française, and overwhelms Providence with gratitude for the fine friends whom he has had in the course of his long existence. M. Legouvé is a really wonderful old gentleman; he even ventures to defend Scribe as a stylist, and he takes particular delight in resuscitating second-rate and forgotten glories, such for instance as Germain Delavigne, the brother of Casimir. This resuscitation, however, reminds M. Legouvé of a pretty anecdote which he tells us. The two brothers Delavigne both married on the same day. They came to King Louis Philippe to announce the fact. "Sire, we are both going to get married on Thursday." "Ah!" "At the same hour." "Ah!" "In the same church!" "And with the same wife?" asked the king. M. Legouvé relates a queer story about Chrétien Urban, the man who first made Schubert known in France. Urban was an ascetic, a sort of fourteenth century monk born in the middle of the nineteenth. He imposed upon himself terrible mortifications, but could never succeed in giving up music. Urban was first violin at the Opera; his mysticism made him consider it a crime to take part in the interpretation of works anathematized by the church, and yet he believed in Gluck, Mozart, and Rossini as much as he believed in the Gospel. What was to be done? He satisfied his conscience by asking the archbishop of Paris permission to play the violin at the Opera, but swore that he would never look at the stage, and that he would ignore artistes, costumes, scenery and dancers. M. Legouvé tells us that Urban kept his word, and that during the many years he was at the Opera he never once looked at the stage.

THEODORE CHILD.

#### REFORM IN THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

[IN TWO PARTS. FIRST PAPER.]

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

IN the discussion of the normal school question, those who favor these institutions seem to look at the question entirely from a normal standpoint. It seems to us that the proper view to take of the question is that obtained from the public schools, for upon the needs of these schools the future of the normals depends. They were organized for the benefit of the common schools—to furnish them with trained teachers, capable for the work. If they are fulfilling the purpose for which they were established, they must remain, even though they destroy every college in the State, and no amount of attack can then overthrow them. If they are not meeting these aims, they must as surely go, no matter whose hands are torn from the public treasury by the act. It is evident that in Pennsylvania the normal question will be the great educational question of the near future. Our people are awakening to the fact that the normals are not the great training schools they should be. Prof. Groff says that they are not doing the work for which they were established. Dr. Philips claims that they are, and to prove it shows that 1,532 normal graduates taught in the public schools of Pennsylvania last year. The mere fact that this number of graduates taught in the State proves nothing. There are other conditions necessary before these figures prove anything in favor of the position of the normal men. Let us look at the facts.

The normal school system of Pennsylvania has been in operation since 1859, when the first one was recognized. There are now eleven normals, one however, but recently opened, which will not, on this account, be included among them in the calculation which we propose to make. The number of teachers in the public schools—exclusive of Philadelphia—during the past year was 21,020. In other words, ten normal schools, supported by the State, having been in existence from 10 to 28 years, average 18.3 years, have been able to supply only 7.2-7 per cent. of our public schools with trained teachers. Does this look as though the State were receiving an adequate return for the money expended? We will take the test made by Dr. Wickersham. We do not think it is fair to the colleges, but, accepting it and the Doctor's own verdict as to the colleges, from it, surely he will not refuse to measure the work of the normal schools by the same test. He says:

"The plan of preparing teachers in colleges was given a fair trial [Italics are my own] by the State of Pennsylvania many years ago, backed by liberal State appropriations, and failed utterly. Dr. Thomas H. Burrows, Superintendent of Common Schools, in his report for 1838, said of it: 'The colleges have already been tried as a means of supplying teachers, and with little success. Within the last eight years, \$48,500 have been given by the State to five of these institutions, principally on condition that they should instruct a certain number of persons—ninety-one,—for teachers of English schools annually, for a specified time.'"

Now the system of public instruction of Pennsylvania went into effect in 1835, or only three years before the report of Superintendent Burrows in which he says the colleges have failed in this work, was issued. The sum appropriated to five colleges in eight years was only \$48,500, which Dr. Wickersham calls "liberal." This was an average of only \$1,212.50 per year for each. Yet, because they did not supply the public schools with teachers within three years after the establishment of the system, the Doctor says the colleges "failed utterly." The normal schools have been twice the number, and have been in operation since 1859, their average age being upwards of eighteen years. In this time they have received from the State appropriations to the amount of more than \$1,000,000. The smallest amount given to any one normal is \$85,000; the greatest, \$145,000. Now if the colleges "failed utterly" because with appropriations of only \$1,200 each per year, they did not supply the schools with teachers in three years' time, or what is equivalent to one college for fifteen years, how much more completely have the normals failed, which, in eighteen years,—equivalent to one normal for 180 years,—with appropriations so many times as large, and with a premium placed upon normal graduates by the laws of the State, have been able to supply the commonwealth with only 7.2-7 per cent. of the teachers she needs! That too, when the whole work of the latter is supposed to be preparing teachers.

According to the latest report of the State Superintendent, the total number of students who have attended these schools since their foundation, is 67,073. Of these, although the regular course in these institutions is but two years, there have graduated only 3,899 persons, or less than six per cent. of the total number. Of these graduates, but 39 per cent. are teaching in the State. Almost 3,000 of their graduates have graduated within the last ten years, so that the allowance for deaths in this calculation is necessarily insignificant. The conclusions to be drawn from these figures are inevitably these:

That the normal schools do not hold their students for graduation; that the majority of them merely float from school to school, taking no regular course in any, and consequently do not receive the professional training they need, which is confined chiefly to the last year of the regular course. Surely if these 67,073 pupils were confined to the elementary course and held for graduation, these schools ought to have prepared by this time at least 21,020 for the work, and thus have furnished the State trained teachers for every public school within her borders.

The graduates of these schools do not make teaching a profession, but after teaching a few years drift off into some other calling; for we have shown that less than two-fifths of the normal graduates are teaching to-day. Prof. Eckels quotes the report of Prof. J. F. McCreary, who says that of one hundred graduates in the "last five classes," eighty-four are teaching. "This showing," he says, "it seems to me, ought to silence the cry that normal graduates do not teach." Why does Prof. McCreary refer to the "last five classes," instead of to some other five, or still better, to all? The majority of normal graduates, it is true, do teach for a few years after graduation. The law requires them to do so in order to receive State aid and secure their second diploma. But that very few of them make teaching a profession is conclusively proved by the figures we have quoted from the latest report of the State Superintendent of public instruction. Dr. Philips seems to think that it is not needful for normal graduates to teach long, for in his paper read before the State Association last year, he propounds the query as to "how long one must teach to discharge the debt of gratitude heaped up by \$92?" It seems to us that this is going around the objection instead of answering it. The State aid is lamentably low. We would wish to see the normals become free schools supported entirely by the State. At the same time, we do not believe that they should furnish men and women who will teach for three, four, or five years, but *for life*. It is an amazing fact, yet one to which witness is borne by Dr. Higbee's report, that there are 3,000 or more "teachers" in this Commonwealth who have not even read a book on teaching.

Prof. Eckels says: "Every man, however, is entitled to make his own choice of his life-work, and if the normal school graduate is drawn away from the work of teaching by the temptations of some other calling, the State has no right to veto his plans."

The first part of this proposition is incontrovertibly true. As to the conclusion, we beg leave to differ. We hold that the act of entering a normal school is in itself the choice of a profession. The receiving State aid is an agreement with the State to teach; and further, that he who accepts State aid and graduates from a normal school is bound in honor to make teaching his profession. If this be not true, then the State is robbing the rest of its citizens for the benefit of the normal graduates.

The aim of all true friends of education should be to improve our system, and to elevate teaching to the dignity of a profession, closing its doors against school boys and school girls who have "ci-



phered clear through the 'rithmetic and can spell any word in the book;" against those who, having made a dead failure in some other calling, enter this because they can do nothing else acceptably; against those who cripple and kill the intellects of others so that they themselves may get a start in life, and to keep teachers in the profession, not for "four years," but for life. To discover some means by which this can be done should be the aim of this discussion; not to defend and bolster up a system which has not advanced with the higher educational demand of the times, but, according to Dr. Brooks, one of the ablest men ever connected with the normals of this State, "has been lowering instead of elevating the standard of scholarship."

JAS. J. H. HAMILTON,  
[Superintendent of Schools, Osceola Mills, Pa.]

May 17, 1887.

### REVIEWS.

BALTIMORE AND THE NINETEENTH OF APRIL, 1861. A Study of the War. By George William Brown [Mayor of the City in 1861.] Baltimore: 1887.

THIS interesting monograph is issued as Volume III. of the "extra volumes" in the Johns Hopkins University "Studies of Political and Historical Science." It relates to a somewhat more extended series of events than the title would indicate, beginning with the hurried passage of Mr. Lincoln through the city of Baltimore, on his way to be inaugurated, and enumerating various local events in the course of the war, as late as the release of the author from military arrest, in November, 1862. The chief topics, however, are Mr. Lincoln's "midnight ride," the attack of April 19, 1861, upon the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment; the condition of Baltimore in the few weeks thereafter, until the arrival of U. S. troops under General Butler; the action of Judge Taney in the Merryman *habeas corpus* case, and the arrest of numerous city officers, including the Mayor, by the United States authorities.

In order to read Judge Brown's book with proper understanding and real appreciation, it is needful to have first an acquaintance with the circumstances which he describes, and especially to know the relation they bore to the general situation of the country in the early days of the War. Having this knowledge to begin with, it would then be best to read his volume in reverse order, or at least to master first his "Personal Chapter" at the end of his narrative. This chapter shows how he feels in the year 1887, and gives a clue to the reasons and motives which controlled him in 1861. Reading the other chapters in the light of this one, and with a mind possessed of the great fact that National Union and Personal Liberty were just as important in 1861 as they now are, and that they have acquired no increased value because the side that fought for them was successful, it is entirely possible for the book to be valuable, as well as interesting.

That Judge Brown, who is an estimable and useful citizen, an upright judge, and a pillar of the university which does so much to make Baltimore famous, realizes now that it is better the opponents of Union and Freedom failed, may be reasonably inferred from the closing chapter which we have alluded to. Yet looking back to 1861, he thinks it worth while to relate the story of the time in a persisting through qualified tone of justification. One who followed him implicitly and sympathetically would be convinced that the Secessionist elements of Baltimore had the right side of the general case, and suffered much rude treatment from the defenders of the national unity. Is this, in this day, worth while? Judge Brown describes himself as one who "from feeling and on principle had always been opposed to slavery," and he relates that in early manhood he "became prominent in defending the rights of the free colored people of Maryland." In 1846, he was associated with a small number of other persons, of whom Rev. William F. Brand is the only survivor besides himself, but who also included Dr. Richard S. Stewart, for many years president of the Maryland Hospital for the Insane, a slaveholder; Galloway Cheston, a merchant, and afterward president of the Board of Trustees of Johns Hopkins University; Frederick W. Brune, his brother-in-law, and law partner; and Ramsay McHenry, a planter; in a preparation to initiate a movement for gradual emancipation in Maryland,—a purpose soon swamped by the rising tide of slavery agitation. These facts are highly creditable to Judge Brown's earlier career. They denote him as one of that reasoning and reasonable company of Southern men, who, until they were swept away in the whirlwind raised by the extremist politicians, struggled to preserve the republic. We greatly prefer to look at him and his relation to affairs, in that period, and to consider him now, useful and respected, "under the old flag," rather than think he was entirely consistent with these positions in the attitude he assumed in 1861. Historical writing is valueless without a stand-point, and the position of Baltimore at the outbreak of the war must be viewed from one side or the other of the Secessionist controversy. That it can be viewed

from the Southern side is of course undeniable, but that the view thence has merit as philosophical history we do not believe.

AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY REVIEW. Philadelphia: Hardy & Mahony. 1887.

Very few readers who are not of the Roman Catholic faith have any idea of the extent of the literary renaissance which has taken place in the English and American branches of that church in the last forty years. Undoubtedly much of this is due to the Oxford movement, which carried over such men as Newman, Faber, Manning, Preston, Ives, Marshall, Macleod, Macmaster, and indirectly, Brownson, Parsons, and Hecker to the Roman obedience. But the impulse thus imparted has moved the priesthood and the educated laity of the communion these men joined themselves to. In America it is represented by the *Catholic Monthly*, and by *The American Catholic Quarterly Review*, the latter now in its twelfth volume. The April number of the *Review* is of more than usual interest and variety. John Gilmary Shea, the author of the first good history of his denomination in the United States, discusses "The Boston of Winthrop" from the text furnished by Messrs. Brooks Adams, and Richard P. Hallowell. As may be supposed, Mr. Shea enjoys the showing-up the Puritans get, and is not over critical as to the details of the indictment. But where did Mr. Shea find the early sermons of the Massachusetts Puritans he describes so vigorously, and how many of them did he read, before pronouncing his sweeping judgment on them? And when he contrasts "the Boston of O'Brien" with that of Winthrop, is it not fair to remember that a Protestant preacher lay for weeks in jail under Mayor O'Brien for preaching on the Common, after another Roman Catholic official refused to issue the license which the law provides and he asked for?

Dr. Brann undertakes the delicate task of finding a display of papal virtue and wisdom in the "transaction" between Bismarck and Leo XIII. concerning the Septennate bill. He succeeds by ignoring the greater part of the facts, and treating the bill as one in the interests of peace in Europe, which is the reverse of the truth.

Father Romaine, a Jesuit, discusses "Land and Labor" with reference to Dr. McGlynn's and Henry George's theories, which he refutes from the teachings of rational equity, the Scriptures, and Thomas Aquinas. On the first head, he, like all the later respondents to Henry George, is driven to Mr. Carey's ground, that the element in land which commands price and constitutes property is labor expended, and not the natural qualities of the soil,—in other words that there is no essential difference between real and personal property as regards the mode of its origination. He makes a good point by insisting on Christ's constant reference to private ownership of land as a thing of course.

There are two articles on American Catholic history. That by M. A. C. describes New Orleans under Spanish rule; that by Rev. T. J. Murphy undertakes to show that the Acadians were not rebels to King George—the plea used to justify their dispersion among the English colonies. He shows that the attempt of Lord Cornwallis to exact of them the ordinary oath of allegiance was a breach of faith, and that they were deported by treachery and violence to prevent their peaceable emigration to Canada to escape the demand of this new oath. Rev. James Dougherty tells the interesting story of the stupendous labors of the Bollandist Benedictines, who compiled the *Acta Sanctorum*,—a work begun two hundred and forty years ago, and not yet finished. Bishop Corcoran has easy work in proving, against Dr. Schaff and other Protestants, that St. Augustine believed in prayer for the dead. A. Frantz, a learned Lutheran, discussed this subject exhaustively thirty years ago, and refuted Dr. Schaff by anticipation. There are also articles on the canonization of certain English martyrs, on the sceptical objections to the doctrine of creation, and on the mutations undergone by surnames; besides a scientific chronicle and book notices.

THE BLIND BROTHER: A STORY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL MINES. By Homer Greene. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

This excellent little story has already enjoyed the distinction of an award of fifteen hundred dollars, the result of its competition for the prizes offered by the *Youth's Companion* for the best serial. It is intended for young people, but will interest readers of any age, being simply but forcibly written, and showing freshness in its conception, and care and finish in its literary style. No doubt the limit prescribed by the editors who offered the prize has something to do with the admirable brevity of the production. It is indeed a model of condensation, and contains an amount of material which might easily have been amplified into a "thin volume" novel. It is a story of the Susquehanna coal-fields of Pennsylvania: the author is evidently familiar with every detail of the subject he treats, his local color is excellent and the individuality

of his characters distinct. It is not by any means the first time that a story writer has touched upon incidents connected with mining life, and the doings of the "Molly Maguires," but hitherto, we venture to say, it has not been done with so much truth and feeling. This is no romance of ruffianism, yet by a few touches all the wild rough life of the turbulent spirits, among the miners is effectively brought out. It is a very human and touching story of two boys, Tom and his blind brother, Bennie. They both spend all their days in the mine, Tom working hard, and Bennie performing what little services a blind boy may. Bennie has been told by a good doctor that he is not incurably blind, that if he will go to Philadelphia and receive careful treatment, his eye-sight can be restored. A hundred dollars will effect this, and every energy and ambition of Tom's life centers upon the idea of saving this amount of money. Accordingly, when Tom has a hundred dollars put into his hands, his own possession to be used in any way he chooses if he will only be silent concerning a little secret he holds of the "Molly Maguires," he has to endure a sharp struggle. He has only to hold his tongue and let things take their course, and poor Bennie may be restored to sight. But Tom's mother said to him, when he was going to the court-room to testify, "Whatever thou says to thee, lad, tell the truth; whatever thou does to thee, tell the truth; fear to look no man in the eye; be good and honest with yourself." The main plot of the story hangs on this attempt of the "Molly Maguires" to bribe Tom, but the chief interest centers in a catastrophe at the mines and a "fall" which buries Tom and Bennie. This account of the "working pillars," the premonitory noises, all the indications of danger, and the final disaster and its consequences, is excellent, being simply, strongly, and realistically treated. It is a brave, good boy's book, and has already had many thousands of readers, and in this attractive and permanent form is, without doubt, destined to find fresh popularity.

AN INDEX TO THE WORKS OF SHAKESPEARE. By Evangeline M. O'Connor. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

With the Shakespeare Concordances of Mrs. Cowden Clarke and Mr. Davenport Adams, there is no need of another book of reference of that nature; the scheme of Miss (Mrs.?) O'Connor is quite different, though the title of her book might lead one to suppose that the work was of the nature of a Concordance. That is to say, expressions are not here indexed under their principal words, that being the phrase-book of which Mrs. Cowden Clarke has furnished such a perfect example, but all passages of importance, (in the editor's judgment, though it will be easy for any one familiar with the text to find omissions), are referred to under the word best expressing the subject. With this is included a variety of bibliographical and historical matter, which the Concordances do not deal with at all, and which in this convenient arrangement gives in a single volume a mass of information which would otherwise have to be sought in a number of places. The "Index" proper, as far as it goes, appears to us to be careful and trustworthy, but the slightest investigation shows that it is far from complete; still it comprises a great amount of skillfully arranged material, calculated to be of use to Shakespearean students and readers. It has occurred to us in examining the book that much space has needlessly been given to the printing of the titles of the plays in full at every reference. There is some such reference in almost every line, and the conclusion is inevitable that a system of prominently explained abbreviations would have reduced the proportions of the volume a full fourth, or perhaps even more.

#### BRIEFER NOTICES.

IN the excellent series of Balzac's novels, by Messrs. Roberts Brothers, the latest is "The Two Brothers." This may be said to present in one story both the dark and bright sides of Balzac's wonderful work. These two brothers, Philippe and Joseph, form at once the antipodes of character with which he continually deals. The elder is a monster; he has physical courage, but absolutely nothing else good,—he is sensual, dishonest, selfish, cruel, and base. On the other hand, his own brother, born of the same parents, is patient, unselfish, clean, honest, and noble. The contrast is almost too great a strain on belief. Associated with them are other figures that may be classified almost as distinctly as the brothers. Many of them are simply horrible, and bring up once more that question which must be on the lips so often in reading Balzac, "If these are true pictures of French society, what hope is there for France?" Yet the opposite figures are so totally different that the question changes and becomes one of wonder whether the two classes could live at the same time without the higher raising the lower, or the base ones smirching the clean? It is not a book to be left in the way of all sorts of readers; but it is undoubtedly a powerful study of life, and like the others of its kind in the Balzac list, leaves no doubt in the reader's mind as to the right and wrong of living.

There is a qualified satisfaction in reading the history of a foundling which does not tell us who the social waif is and how she became a foundling. We speak of course of the foundling of fiction. In real life, no doubt, there are occasional instances in which the facts cannot be given, because they are not known, but the fictionist knows what stands for fact in that case, and it seems to us is bound to impart the knowledge to the reader. Mrs. Leith Adams in her "Aunt Hepsy's Foundling" (J. B. Lippincott & Co.) does not see fit to do this, and an otherwise moving and vigorous little tale suffers thereby. Mrs. Leith Adams has the story telling faculty, however, and the interest of her last book is real and continuous. It has not much plot but plenty of incident, and it is simple and wholesome in tone. The scene is laid in New Brunswick, an unusual locale for a novel, and the "local coloring" is attractive.

Messrs. Ticknor & Co. have begun the issue of a "Paper Series of Choice Reading," the design being to send one out weekly for thirteen weeks. The list includes a number of already popular novels, "The Story of Margaret Kent," "Guenn," and others, and also several new ones. Number 3 of the series is a new romance, by G. de Montauban, entitled "The Cruise of a Woman Hater." It is a story of the sea, in which a woman-hating man, Bernard Jerves, is persuaded to take a long voyage on board the ship *Ajax*, in which by accident there is also an attractive widow, Mrs. Bates. The voyage furnishes plenty of incident, including a wreck, and many entertaining and piquant situations. The next issue in this series will be "A Reverend Idol."

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

A FIRE occurred on the 17th inst. at No. 4 Park street, Boston, occupied for the most part by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The publishers suffered a loss of nearly \$20,000, which was insured. Fortunately their most valuable property was at their printing-house in Cambridge. Any considerable fire in the establishment of this enterprising firm would be more than a private calamity.

Messrs. James Pott & Co. have undertaken the sole agency for Bagster's Bibles in this country. In addition to the far-famed kid-lined "Bagster" binding, many new, cheaper, and very attractive styles have been added to meet the requirements of every class of trade. Great improvements have been made in the general appearance of these Bibles; the additional helps have all been carefully revised and brought up to date, and several articles, together with an indexed atlas, have been added.

Mr. Swinburne's selection from his poems, of which we have made mention, was announced in London for May 28. A chief aim kept in view in the selections has been to give as many specimens as possible of the poet's work, historical, lyrical, ballads, and songs. Apropos of Mr. S., it is intimated that he has some ambition to become the successor of Lord Tennyson, as laureate, and it is remarked that the change in the character of his work, within the last few years, is well calculated to make him more acceptable to royalty.

The well-known printing and publishing firm of Alexander Thom & Co., Dublin, is being turned into a limited company, with a capital of 105,000*l*. Before the list of applications was closed nearly twenty times the amount required was applied for. The business was founded by the late Mr. Alexander Thom early in the present century, and since his death it has been carried on by his son-in-law and grandson. The net profit earned for one year, ending January 31st, 1887, is stated to have been 11,236*l*. Amongst the publications issued by the firm may be named the bulky volume known as Thom's "Official Directory," which appears annually.

Senor Carulla, a Madrid scholar who has been for many years at work on a rhymed version of the Bible, has just completed his text. The work contains 250,000 verses.—Mr. Ruskin's profits on his books published by himself have been \$20,000 out of \$40,000 sales.—A translation by Rev. Dr. W. Hastie, of the "Christian Philosophy of Religion" is announced in Edinburgh. Prof. Flint will contribute an Introduction.

Bishop Richard Wilmer, of Alabama, has written "Reminiscences of a Grandfather, or the Recent Past Viewed from a Southern Stand Point," which Mr. Thomas Whittaker will publish. It will be dedicated to Jefferson Davis.—In its last fiscal year the National Temperance Society printed and circulated more literature, and had larger receipts than ever before. The total receipts were \$64,897; expenses \$64,086. Missionary work among the Southern colored people was more than doubled.

A beginning has been made with the proposed English Dialect Dictionary, the Rev. A. Smythe Palmer, the author of "A Word-hunter's Note-book," having been appointed editor, and an appeal issued for funds to complete the undertaking. Prof. Skeat



has accepted the duties of treasurer and secretary, as it has been deemed desirable to form a separate organization for the carrying out of the preparation of the dictionary, leaving the English Dialect Society to pursue its own work as heretofore. It is estimated that at least £5,000 will be required. The majority of those who have promised subscriptions will spread the payment over five years.

Donald G. Mitchell, "Ik Marvell," has entirely given up literature and is spending his advanced years in retirement and peace at his farm, not far from New Haven.—The trustees of the Ohio State University have made a proposition to ex-President Hayes to take the presidency of the University, and a strong effort is being made to get him to accept. It is proposed, if he agrees, to relieve him of all detail work.—Otto Kiliani, the German medical student who is to marry the daughter of Bayard Taylor, is without fortune or family connections; it is a genuine love match.

"The Obelisk and its Voices" is the title of a little book giving a description of impressions made upon the mind of the author, General Henry B. Carrington, U. S. A., during an ascent of the Washington Monument, February 22, this year. It will at once appear under the auspices of Lee & Shepard. The right hand pages form the Poem. The pages on the left have Washington Memorabilia and Illustrations, including two portraits and a sketch of men now at work "intoning granite" within the Obelisk. It is dedicated to Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, who was the orator both at the Corner-stone and Dedication ceremonies, the date being May 12th, his seventy-ninth birthday.

Mr. Ruskin's health is improving and he has been able to resume his literary labors.—Mr. Walter Pater's new book, "Imaginary Portraits," is ready, in London.—The revision of Luther's translation of the Bible is so far advanced that the third reading of the minor prophets will commence this autumn. The German minister of public worship has granted the sums necessary for the Revision Committee, which meets at Halle.

Prof. W. G. Peck, LL. D., author of a series of mathematics for schools and colleges, also elementary treatises on Physics, Astronomy and Mechanics, is writing an "Analytical Mechanics" for the use of colleges and scientific schools, embracing the course as now taught at the School of Mines, Columbia College. Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, have it in press, and will publish in the early summer.

Princess Christian's translation of the "Memoirs of the Margravine of Baireuth" will be ready soon in the press of Mr. David Scott, London.—The King of the Belgians is said to be engaged on a "History of the Conquest of England by the Normans." The *Athenæum* says "We give this rumor under all reserves." The King's recent visit to England is declared by continental papers to have been undertaken with the purpose of personally examining the battle-field of Hastings.

A new edition of Rev. James Freeman Clark's "Life and Times of Jesus, as related by Thomas Didymus," is nearly ready for publication by Lee & Shepard, Boston. This book was first published by this firm in 1881, and at once commanded wide attention.

The Clarendon Press is to bring out a Russian grammar and reading book.—An English version of Dr. Stride's "Frau Wilhelmine," which forms the concluding volume of "The Buchholz Family," is in preparation.—"It is distressing" says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "to those who value the relics of the book-world of to-day, nevertheless it is a fact, that the original manuscript of 'The Pickwick Papers' has been secured by a wealthy New York citizen, much to the delight of the idol worshippers of that city." The manuscript of *Pickwick* is not the only one of Dickens' that is held in this country. Mr. George W. Childs owns the manuscript of "Our Mutual Friend" and there may be other examples.

Mr. Robert Grant's name appears on the title-page of a new paper edition of that clever novel, "Face to Face," which was anonymously published by the Scribners a year ago. The popularity of the novel in its anonymous form justifies the publishers in reissuing it now in their "Yellow Paper Series" with Mr. Grant's name attached.

The author of "The Full Stature of a Man," has written a sequel, called "Dorothy Thorn," which carries forward certain of the characters in the first book, and develops the plans there touched upon for homes for the working people into a practical reality. (D. Lothrop & Co.)

The Abbé Hyvernât, professor at the Propaganda in Rome, is preparing an edition of the unique Arabic MS., Paris, 307, which contains a history of the monasteries of Egypt by the Sheikh Aboo

Salah, the Armenian. He began his work in the year 564 of the Hegira—1163-69 A. D. The MS. is full of other information concerning Egypt, both historical and topographical. The text will be accompanied by a French translation and notes.

#### PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

MRS. STEVENSON, wife of Robert Louis Stevenson, and joint author with her husband of "The Dynamiter," contributes to the *June Scribner* a story of strange intensity and power, called "Miss Pringle's Neighbors."

George Kennan, who has recently returned from his Siberian trip for *The Century*, made a visit to Count Tolstoi, at the urgent request of Siberian state exiles, who wished the novelist and tractarian to know the horrors of their situation. The *Century* for May contains an account of this visit and the circumstances leading to it, told with considerable detail and showing the Count's striking character and peculiar beliefs, together with his mode of life. His views on the problems of the time, as brought out in conversations, are presented.

The first number of the long-expected *Journal of Morphology* is announced by Ginn & Co. It will contain seven double lithographic plates and one heliotype plate.

American press-work and typography have just received an unusual compliment through *The Century* Co. It comes in the form of a letter addressed by the Royal-Imperial Court and State Press of Vienna to the London agents of the company, under the impression that the magazine was printed in England. The letter expresses the greatest delight "with the clean, neat impression, and deep, agreeable blackness of the woodcuts—qualities which we have not been able here to attain in the same degree, even with the most expensive inks." It continues: "With the aim of attaining such faultless printing of illustrations in the works that appear from this establishment, we beg you to favor us with the addresses of the firms that supply you with ink and paper, and with the prices paid. Specimens of ink and paper will be sent to Vienna, and a full technical description of the methods of 'making ready' employed at the De Vinne Press.

Newspaper men in Germany have to be very careful about punctuation. The *Hofer Tageblatt*, a short time ago, said that a decoration had been conferred upon Count von Holstein. By an oversight an exclamation point instead of a period appeared at the end of the sentence, and for this the authorities seized the whole issue and instituted a suit against the editor for atrocious libel.

The *American Magazine* announces that it will issue in the future a permanent edition of 100,000 copies and over. The managers say they mean to spare no expense to make the magazine rank with the best.

Mr. G. A. Whittaker has been appointed special agent of *Public Opinion*, with headquarters at 140 Nassau Street, N. Y. Mr. Whittaker has for years been a leading bookseller and stationer at Washington.

Under the title "Mr. Punch's Victorian Era" it has been determined to publish a chronicle of Queen Victoria's reign extracted from the nearly one hundred half-yearly volumes of *Punch*. The publication, which will be in monthly parts, will be largely pictorial.

#### PUBLIC OPINION.

##### CANADIAN EXPRESSIONS ON COMMERCIAL UNION.

AT Toronto, on Thursday evening of last week, the Board of Trade resumed the consideration of the resolution which had been previously under discussion concerning trade between Canada and the United States. The original resolution, (referred to in *THE AMERICAN* of last week, p. 67), distinctly favored commercial union, and it appeared that there was a strong feeling in the Board in behalf of this policy. At the Thursday meeting, however, the proceedings assumed the form of a political meeting, rather than a conference of business men, and, as the despatch from Toronto states, "feeling ran high," there being "frequent bursts of cheering," "a scene of confusion," a "wild rush" at adjournment, etc., etc. The action taken was to adopt the following resolution, offered by John Macdougald, a wholesale dry-goods merchant of Toronto:

"That the true policy of enlightened nations in their commercial intercourse is the maintenance of a friendly and generous spirit, avoiding all causes of disquietude by discouraging the enactment of irritating conditions and seeking in a spirit of frankness and fairness where such conditions exist to have them removed; that this board is of opinion that neither in its trade or other relations should any cause of strife exist between Canada and the great nation with which geographically and commercially it is so closely connected; that it believes that a commercial treaty creditable and advan-

tageous alike to both parties can be framed in such a spirit of fairness as will afford the best guarantee for its perpetuity; that this board is in favor of the employment of all laudable means to secure the end so much to be desired, but that in consideration of such subject it disapproves of any proposal to discriminate against Great Britain, whose protection we enjoy and under whose watchful and fostering care we have grown to be the people we are and occupy the proud and enviable position which we do among the nations of the earth."

In support of this, Mr. Macdonald made "a long speech," in which he "denounced the attempts made to estrange Canada from Great Britain, and maintained that while British hostility would be evoked by reciprocity with the States, the latter country would spurn Canadian goods and manufactures. He paid an excellent tribute to Britain as affording protection and a market to our products." The report of the meeting makes it very plain that no real consideration was given to the merits of the question, it being treated altogether as a question of politics and sentiment by the majority of those who made the noise of the occasion.

In reference to this action, the *Montreal Star*, (Conservative,) says:

Toronto is in a state of feverish excitement, and what some people call its loyalty is in a morbidly sensitive condition. This is seen in the way in which the question of commercial union with the United States was discussed by the Board of Trade of that city last night. This is an exceedingly important question in which many and great interests are involved. It requires for its intelligent discussion a cool head and an even temper; but at the Toronto meeting there were very few cool heads, and very many of the members seem to have completely lost their equanimity. The question was made not one of business but of sentiment, and mere excitement won a victory which should have been gained by sound argument. It is just possible that there may have been method in the hysterics of some of the howlers, but sensible men will, on reflection, remember that great questions are not settled by passionate demonstrations. No movement that has any vitality in it can be killed by noise and angry objurgations. The question of commercial union will not disappear because its discussion is displeasing to some gentlemen in Toronto and elsewhere.

Concerning Mr. Butterworth's address in New York (before Mr. Wiman's Canadian Club, on the 19th inst.), the same paper, at the close of an extended article, says:

The arguments he uses are plausible and the facts he adduces are striking. The whole subject is well worthy the serious and the calm consideration of the people of both Canada and the United States, for with them, as Mr. Butterworth says, and not with the so-called governing bodies, lies the settlement of the very important question of the trade relations between the two countries.

The *Toronto Mail* (formerly a Conservative organ, recently somewhat independent), professes to think that the Americans are endeavoring to annex Canada, and that Commercial Union is a "more insidious cry." The *Mail* says:

In this instance, Commercial Union is the guise under which their real intentions are for the time concealed. The annexation policy is kept in the background or covered over with a sickly sentimental parlance that sometimes passes current for honestly outspoken and well-considered opinions. No arguments which have in them a tangible basis of reason or fact have yet been presented in favor of such a policy; in fact, commercial union itself is a mere chimera which, as distinct from annexation, has never been formulated into a tangible policy at all. It is true that an argument has been advanced in favor of Canada accepting the American tariff as against all other nations and receiving in return a per capita proportion of the consolidated customs revenue; but as long as Canada is politically independent of the United States, Canadians will never agree to have their tariff regulated at the option of a foreign legislature.

Even supposing, however, that the political conditions were favorable, the *Mail* proceeds to argue that Canada can do best by a close connection with Great Britain. It says:

Thirty-three years ago Dr. Bunsen wrote that this Canadian Union was "destined to play no unimportant part in the theatre of the world." Will that part best be played as a State of the American Union? Or are we fitted by our political, social and commercial associations for a more ambitious and more successful sphere of national life? Situated as we are, as the connecting link that binds the United Kingdom to the vast and varied British Dominion in the east, providing as we do a British highway for British commerce from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is it well that we should summarily sever our commercial, not to speak of our political connection with the British Empire and unite our destiny with that of the republic to the south of us? Already our trade with the British Isles is equal in volume and more profitable to us than our trade with the United States. If weighed in the balances, we would not be long in deciding to prefer our British to our American trade. How then shall it be when the trade with the United States is placed in the scales against the trade with Great Britain and the British Dominions the world over?

The *Morning Herald*, of Halifax, N. S., the organ in that city of the Macdonald government, seems to be concerned at the progress the idea of Commercial Union is making among the Canadian people, and thinks it high time to resort to robust falsehood. It consequently declares that "nearly every leading newspaper in the United States that has referred to the subject has frankly avowed the sentiment that such a scheme as that proposed will only be favorably considered by the United States on the distinct understanding that it is to be followed by annexation. Several of

them, notably the New York *Sun*, have gone further, and declared that annexation must precede commercial union."

The fact is that American newspapers have been almost uniform in the declaration that while trade relations with Canada must be adjusted, annexation is not now desirable, and need not follow Commercial Union.

The *Toronto Globe* (Liberal), apparently thinks that the "loyalty" business is somewhat overdone. It remarks:

There is a good deal of nonsense talked about the "ties of blood" between Great Britain and Canada, and the existence of these ties is spoken of as a reason why we should take an unfriendly attitude toward the United States. As a question of fact, is the average native-born Canadian related more nearly to Great Britain than to the States? Has not almost every Canadian a greater number of close relatives in the States than in Britain? Are there not nearly 1,100,000 native-born Canadians living in the States? And are there not an immense number of the stay-at-home Canadians descended from Americans?

As to the fisheries this summer, the *Halifax Recorder* says that "Sen. Frye and Hon. George Foster to the contrary notwithstanding, it is a fact that the Americans cannot successfully prosecute the cod fishery unless they can have access to the Canadian ports for fresh bait. Salt clams are useless on the banks—as well bait a hook with a pebble." The *Recorder* then goes on to say:

The shore fishermen of Canada, who have built ice-houses and supplied themselves with fish-traps, need the American trade. What is the use of a trap full of herrings if there is no market? Ice costs money to store, and it is ruin to the industrious man who garners it up in winter if he is prevented selling it in summer. The season is now upon us—everything is ready for a remunerative trade. The Americans are calling daily at Canadian ports asking to buy from us and pay cash down. Things are not so booming by the sea that the people can be expected to drive away cash customers. The result is ice and bait are smuggled on board American vessels every day all round our coast, and an order is supposed to have gone forth from Ottawa directing the commanders of the cutters to keep out of the way of this illicit traffic—to stay in port, stay anywhere, but do not annoy the Americans.

#### ART NOTES.

THE Directors of the Pennsylvania Academy have promptly selected the five members of the Hanging Committee for next year's exhibition from the nominations made by the contributors to this year's exhibition. The committee consists of Bernhard Uhle, Colin C. Cooper, Thomas B. Craig, Charles Linford and Jerome Ferris. It is to be hoped that an immediate organization may be effected and a programme of work marked out before the artists and Academy authorities separate for the summer.

The Academy schools closed this week, as usual with no ceremony to mark the event. As no display is made of the work done by the students, their friends and the public have no means of judging what progress has been made during the term. It is gratifying, however, to note that the teachers and others immediately interested are confident that under the direction of Mr. Hovenden, the course of instruction has been greatly improved, with correspondingly beneficial results shown in the performance of the students.

This week also witnessed the closing of the night schools of the Spring Garden Institute. A very creditable exhibition of drawings, paintings, examples of modeling, metal work, and wood carving has been open at the Institute during the week, attracting general attention. The pupils were encouraged by awards of thirty prizes, consisting of silver and bronze medals, and certificates. The day classes will close about the middle of June, when further awards of prizes will be made.

On the 4th of June the Pennsylvania school of Industrial Art will close for the Summer. Appropriate exercises will be held at Memorial Hall in the afternoon of that day, and certificates and prizes to the most deserving students will then be awarded.

It is generally supposed that school prizes do not amount to much as harbingers of success in practical affairs. Indeed it has come to be considered that honor-men are rather handicapped in the race for place and position which they enter, with their fellows, at "Commencement." In the experience of the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art, however, it is found that the honors are counted in the graduates' favor to an important extent. There are so many demands for the services of those who have enjoyed the advantages which this school affords that all have opportunities constantly open, but at the same time the students who win the class prizes are also likely to be the ones who win the prizes in after life.

By recent act of the State legislature the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art receives an appropriation of \$10,000 annually, this year and next. This appropriation makes the school practically a State institution, as it is conditioned on the establishment of one free scholarship for each county in the commonwealth. As there are sixty-seven counties in the State it will be seen that if



the State grants a liberal allowance, it also imposes rather serious burdens. It will require a heavy expenditure for additional classrooms, machinery, and facilities generally, to accommodate sixty-seven additional students, and for the present the State benefaction may cost more than it comes to; but the appropriation will extend the usefulness of the school, awaken for it a direct interest in every part of Pennsylvania, and give it a permanent place among the cherished educational institutions of the Keystone Commonwealth. The example set by Pennsylvania will give direction and purpose to the active discussion of the subject current in educational circles, and it will not be a cause of surprise if neighboring states are presently found following this lead.

As there is said to be more champagne consumed in America than the vineyards produce, so also it is said there are more "old masters" here than the great painters ever heard of. Many of these are held in high esteem merely because attributed to great artists, on authority which nobody takes the trouble to question. Occasionally, however, one of these treasures is brought to the test of critical examination, and such examination almost invariably results in showing the alleged "old master" to be spurious. In New York this week, suit was brought to recover \$25,000 for damage done to a *Salvator Rosa* while on storage. The owner valued the picture at \$40,000, and evidently was sincere in his belief that it was worth that amount of money. Indeed, it was shown by testimony that the work had changed hands several times at figures approaching the present owner's estimate. The defence established by such competent critics as J. Alden Weir, Samuel P. Avery, and others, that the picture, though bearing the marks of age, was not a *Salvator Rosa*, not a copy of any known work of that artist, and not even in imitation of his style. The storage folk, after knocking a hole in the picture, were obliged to go on and destroy its alleged value in order to protect themselves.

If people who are ambitious to become patrons of art, a position which any one with money may attain honorably and creditably, would take the trouble to look into books a little, they would readily learn that "old masters" and other great works are all known, recorded, and kept track of by professional experts who do not make mistakes. In these days a valuable painting by an artist of established reputation, of whatever age or country, can hardly be lost to the knowledge of the recognized authorities in these matters except by total destruction. An unknown "old master" not on the records is almost an impossibility.

The *London World* of a recent issue has the following paragraph: "I am indebted to a gentleman whose authority is beyond question, for the following history of the great Turner 'Antwerp,' which was knocked down for the sum of 6,500 guineas on Saturday afternoon at Christie's. It was exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1833 and priced £200. At that figure it was not sold; it returned to the painter's studio and remained there eleven years. The late Mr. E. Bicknell bought it of Turner on the 14th of February, 1844, for 300 guineas; consequently the catalogue erred in saying it was 'painted for Mr. Bicknell.' At the sale of the Bicknell collection, 25th April, 1863, it was sold to the Messrs. Agnew for £2,635 10s., who immediately resold it to the late Mr. J. Graham for £3,000. It was sold by Turner to Mr. Bicknell as 'Van Goyen Looking for a Subject,' though he had previously jokingly suggested, 'Van Goyen Going,' etc., under which title it has always since been known. It is probably the finest specimen in existence of that period of the artist's work."

George Alfred Townsend thinks the Garfield Statue recently unveiled in Washington, has a foreign air and is too spruce and elegant, the figure looking like that of a Frenchman rather than an American. If the figure is French, the inscription is certainly not English. "Senator and Member of Congress" is a phrase that might be bettered by an editorial blue pencil.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- MRS. SIDDONS. (Famous Women.) By Nina A. Kennard. Pp. 354. \$1.00. Boston: Roberts Brothers.
- DANTE AND HIS CIRCLE: With the Italian Poets Preceding Him. (1100-1200-1300.) A Collection of Lyrics, Edited and Translated in the Original Metres, by Dante Gabriel Rossetti. Revised and Rearranged Edition. Pp. 301. \$2.00. Boston: Roberts Brothers.
- BETWEEN WHILES. By Helen Jackson (H. H.) Pp. 304. \$1.25. Boston: Roberts Brothers.
- THE RING AND THE BOOK. By Robert Browning. Pp. 477. \$1.75. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- CHRISTMAS EVE AND EASTER DAY MEN AND WOMEN: In a Balcony: Dramatis Personæ: Balaustion's Adventure: Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau: Fifine at the Fair. By Robert Browning. Pp. 444. \$1.75. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- THE STORY OF A NEW YORK HOUSE. By H. C. Bunner. Pp. 152. \$1.25. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

CONNECTICUT: A Study of a Commonwealth-Democracy. By Alexander Johnston. Pp. 409. \$2.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A SUMMER IN ENGLAND WITH HENRY WARD BEECHER. Edited by James B. Pond. Pp. 118 and 298. \$2.00. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

AUNT HEPSEY'S FOUNDLING. A Novel. By Mrs. Leith Adams. Pp. 315. \$0.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

MISS PARLOA'S KITCHEN COMPANION. A Guide for all who would be Good Housekeepers. Pp. 966. \$—, Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

THE CENTURY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE. Vol. XXXIII. New Series Vol. XI. November 1886, to April 1887. Pp. 976. New York: The Century Company.

FINAL MEMORIALS OF HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. Edited by Samuel Longfellow. Pp. 447. \$3.00. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

POETRY AND PHILOSOPHY OF GOETHE. Comprising the Lectures and Extempore Discussions before the Milwaukee Literary School, in August, 1886. Edited by Marion V. Dudley. Pp. 300. \$1.50. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

SEED THOUGHTS FROM ROBERT BROWNING. Selected and Arranged by Mary E. Burt. (Third Edition, Revised.) Pp. 40. \$0.50. Chicago: C. H. Kerr & Co.

ROUNDABOUT TO MOSCOW. An Epicurean Journey. By John Bell Bouton. Pp. 421. \$—, New York: D. Appleton & Co.

JOHN SEVIER AS A COMMONWEALTH BUILDER. A Sequel to "The Rear-guard of the Revolution." By James R. Gilmore, (Edmund Kirke.) Pp. 321. \$—, New York: D. Appleton & Co.

AN INDEX TO THE WORKS OF SHAKESPEARE. Giving References, by Topics, to Notable Passages and Significant Expressions [Etc., Etc.] By Evangeline M. O'Connor. Pp. 419. \$—, New York: D. Appleton & Co.

ENGLAND IN THE XVIII<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY. By William Edward Hartpole Lecky. Volumes V., VI. Pp. 602: 611. \$—, New York: D. Appleton & Co.

#### DRIFT.

THE *Hartford Courant* says: Senator Sherman lives in Mansfield, Richland county Ohio. The present auditor, treasurer and commissioner of Richland county are Democrats. Recently Auditor Newmaker has been investigating, with the help of two distinguished Democratic lawyers of those parts, the taxable possessions of some of the wealthier citizens. Tuesday he sent for John Sherman. The Senator promptly appeared, and requested to be put on his oath. He told the auditor that he did not then own, and never had owned, any stock of the First National bank of New York or of the Union Pacific railroad. He did own \$10,000 stock of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, but his understanding of the law was that this stock of a corporation doing business in Ohio was not taxable. The question had come up in the settlement of the Springer estate at Cincinnati, and if the court should take a different view of the law he would cheerfully pay the tax. The auditor and the two Democratic lawyers asked a great many questions, but the Mansfield correspondent of the *New York Evening Post* reports that "if the cross examination was for political effect it was a failure."

A comparison of the earnings of ninety-nine principal railways in the United States for the month of April of the current year with the same period in 1886 shows an increase in gross earnings \$1,374,899, or 16.3 per cent. These statistics cover the first month in which the Inter-State Commerce law was in effect and demonstrate that however adversely other interests have been affected by the new law the railways have not been getting left.

These figures are all the more significant when considered in connection with the undisputed fact that the effect of the new law was to decrease the gross amount of freight shipments. People hesitated to ship freely because of new rates which were higher than before or because the railway companies were dilatory in making their rates public, thus rendering shippers uncertain as to what the rates would be. The conclusion is irresistible that the increase of more than sixteen per cent. in gross earnings is due to a general increase in rates of more than that amount.

Assuming that the earnings of April, 1886, were sufficient to make the business of these railways fairly profitable, the marked advance in rates indicated by the figures for April 1887, can hardly be regarded as wise. An intelligent reading public will not be disposed to lay the advance in rates so much to any defect in the law as to a desire on the part of the railways to make it odious. If the companies deemed the advance necessary to protect them from temporary loss of revenue during the first few weeks of the law's operations that necessity no longer exists. A scaling of rates to the basis of a reasonable profit on the business done would seem to be in order, now that the effect of the new law upon revenues is fairly demonstrated.—*Phulada Times*.

Speaking of the losses of the Southern people and their poverty at the close of the war, did anybody ever think what would have been their condition if they had been compelled, by success, to redeem the Confederate war debt, much of it held abroad, and what proportion this bore to the loss in the value of slaves?—*Hartford Courant*.

The *New York Sun* reports that in conversation about the look of things in Wall street, Mr. Cyrus W. Field made this interesting statement: "Two influential presidents of railroads told me to-day, that the Inter-State law was working beneficially for their roads, and they hoped the law would not be repealed."

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 ney, etc.

EXECUTE TRUSTS of every kind under appoint-  
 ment of States, Courts, Corporations or Individuals—  
 holding Trust Funds separate and apart from all other  
 assets of the Company.

COLLECT INTEREST OR INCOME, and transact  
 all other business authorized by its charter.

RECEIVE FOR SAFE KEEPING, UNDER GUAR-  
 ANTEE, VALUABLES of every description, such as  
 Coupon, Registered and other Bonds, Certificates of  
 Stock, Deeds, Mortgages, Coin, Plate, Jewelry, etc.  
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RECEIPT FOR AND SAFELY KEEP WILLS  
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JOHN S. BROWN, Treasurer.

JOHN JAY GILROY, Secretary.

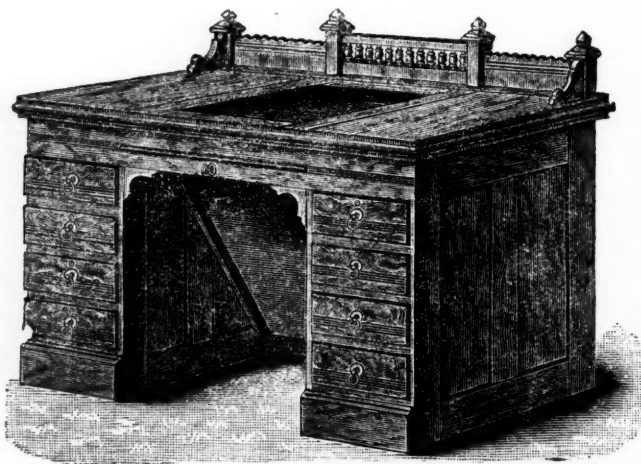
RICHARD C. WINSHIP, Trust Officer.

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